DURING a late visit to Northern Wisconsin, we noticed an abundance of burr-oak rees, scattered at intervals through most of the fields that were sown to wheat. The ight was a beautiful one, the green, sight was a board waving branches of the trees forming the waving branches of the trees forming the finest possible contrast with the ripening frain. The landscape was enchanting as compared with the treeless prairies of Illinois. As a model for painting, or a subject for a pastoral poem, we could not but think that one acre of this red clay land was worth a quarter-section of our prairie soil, black with vegetable mould. We stopped our horse on every hill top to admire a prospect more beautiful than any afforded by the grandest city. We called to mind all the testimony that "false witare prone to produce against al-forest trees to stand on ground which is cultivated for annual crops, par ticularly when it is to be gone over with a reaping machine. We imagined every tree which we saw before us as liable at any moment to be tried for its life, and, if aned, to be speedily executed by lag. We tried to prepare ourselves to say something in defence of the innocase they should be brought to trial on the grave charge of impoverishing the soil on which they stood, and thus making it less productive for grains, which are essential for the sustenance of man. We knew that we were prejudiced in favor of trees as things of beauty, and as homes for song birds; and so we prepared ourselves to meet the naked question, "Do trees im-poverish the soil?" We answered this uestion of our own asking, with an emphatic no! and gave our mental rea-sons for such a decision somewhat in this wise: Trees appear to rob the soil for the production of their trunks, leaves and scorns, of the very substance that are necessary for the growth of the stalks, leaves and kernels of wheat; but in reality, they do so to a limited extend only, as the constitution of the tree and wheat plant are, in many respects, quite dissimi-lar; so that they may safely be grown to gether, each taking from the soil only such substances as are wanted for its peculiar

Again, the roots of the tree and grain hardly come into competition in relation to the occupancy of the same portions of the soil, as the roots of the trees penetrate as many feet into the ground as the roots of the grain do inches. Now let us see how this beautiful arrangement works to fertilize instead of impoverish the soil. We all know that potash, sods, lime, and, in fact, all the mineral salts of use in plants, are soluble in water, and are conquently prone to be carried down into the soil to a distance far below that reached by the roots of grain. But the roots of the forest oak penetrate far into this sub-stratum of earth, collect these mineral substances, conduct them to the trunk of the tree, whence they find their way to the branches, and are finally lodged in the leaves. These leaves, after being of service during the summer, fall when winter comes, depositing on the surface of the soil, where they will be of immediate use to the grain, all the rich mineral matter that has been brought up from the depth of the subsoil below. Here is an operation performed by the roots of trees that would puzzle the ingenuity of man, But not all the sustenance of plants comes from the soil. Most of the mate-

rials for plant growth are afforded by the oots of the wheat plant, and consequently or the diminutive roots of wheat. This carbon, taken at such a distance the shambles,

from the surface of the carth, is brought down at every leaf fall.

It is possible that immediately under the branches of thick growing trees, there may be a diminution of the growth of grain; but even if this is the case, it will be more than compensated for by an addi-tional yield in other parts of the field That trees do, in the manner have described, increase the general fortility of the land, is obvious from the fact that portions of land in Scotland and other old countries in Europe, which had become unproductive by frequent cropping, have regained their fertility after being planted a few years with quick-growing, deciduous trees,—Prairie Farmer.

## How Much Fruit is Enough

"I THINK my family canned enough fruit last season to enable me to have it on my table every day in the year." Such was the remark made to me a few days ago by my neighbor L.—. It cer-tainly was what very few, even of our most enthusiastic fruit growers, are able to say ; and the facts led to some reflections which will bear stating here. Neighbor Le

Neighbor L—, we admit, has as much fruit as he and his family will be likely to consume the year round. I supposed that my own family was pretty liberally sup-plied also; but his far exceeds mine, and I am quite as certain that mine as far exceeds that of one-half—yea, of nineteen-twentieths-of my neighbors. might put it in a still stronger light, and say that while one family in a community has as much fruit as it will need or consume, with a moderate daily use, there are not less than one hundred families who do not consume over one quart weekly.

What utter nonsense, then, for men to

be croaking about the superabundance of fruit, the prospects of overstocking the to fruit growers. And yet every commu-nity has one or more of this class of old fogies. I remember just such in my boyhood; and yet people have continued to plant, till the quantity is ten-fold greater everywhere, and the price has continued to advance; and even now, a large portion of the people have yet to learn that the small fruits-to say nothing of apples-can be made a part of their legitimate

How long before all the people will b as well educated up to the use of fruit as is my neighbor L —, and how much will be enough to supply the country when this time shall arrive? - Horticulturist.

## Farmers' Boys.

Myon is now being said about boys leaving the farm for the purpose of engaging in trade, studying law, medicine, or some other of the "learned professions." Farmers frequently seem to be somewhat chagrined to think that they cannot persuade their boys to stay on the farm; yet a great many fall to perceive the true cause of the boys becoming discontented. In a majority of instances this is the fault of the farmers. A great many farmers are in the habit of keeping their boys continually drudging on the farm, without a day of recreation, from one month's end to another. When their boys ask for a few leisure hours to spend in visiting their associates, or for a half-day to be spent in hunting or fishing, or for the carriage and a little spending money, or any of the other innocent amuschients which boys so naturally crays. they are very offer refused and told crave, they are very often refused and told that the garden needs weeding, or that some wood should be chopped at the door, and that fishing and hunting are idle and lazy employments, only fit for the indolent Farmers also frequently try they have a great many more privileges than they enjoyed when they were young; and even would make their boys think that they are living on the "Delectable Mountains," and in the "Plain of Ease," whereas they they selves had toiled through the "Ellough of Despend" and over the "Enole their boys by telling them that "Slough of Despond," and over the "En-

Now the fallacy of such sayings and teachings as have been enumerated, cannot fail to be manifest. Farmers, in many instances, fail to examine the topic candidly and philosophically. They seem to forget, or fail to appreciate, that times change

and that people change with them. No farmer of to day would send his son into a field of grain to harvest it with a sickle, when a good reaper was standing idle on his premises, any more that he would send his children to school to learn to read out of the old English Reader, and to acquire a of the old English Reader, and to acquire a good, practical knowledge of mathematics by pouring over the obscure problems of Daboll's Arithmetic. Then why should men be continually rehearsing to their boys the disadvantages they had to undergo when they were young, and using these as a criterion by which to govern their boys? Certainly there can be no possible

reason for it. Farmers, be willing to let the children mjoy the innocent amusements of the directly, by manures or by growing other lime. They may be superior to those crops which do not require the chief con time. They may be superior to those that you enjoyed; if so, you ought to be proud of it; you ought to rejoice that your for manure. children live in an age of advancement. The manures for wheat vary according which may be superior to the one in which to the nature of the soil, and to ascertain your infancy was spent, and therefore it is your duty to let your children enjoy a tages which attend the age in which their lot is cast. Remember that boys are not men, and that boys' wants are not always men's wants. Give the boys a fair characteristic form of the united States are generally deficient in ammonis, and on this account nitrogenous manures, such as guano, flesh-blood, sheep-dung and well-managed to the control of the united States are generally deficient in ammonis, and on this account nitrogenous manures, such as guano, flesh-blood, sheep-dung and well-managed to the united States are generally deficient. Strive to make them happy. Endeavor to make them see that their situation is a desirable one. Keep the yard in good re-pairs. Keep the garden clear of weeds, but do not keep the boys forever at it when there comes a rainy day, or when they want a little sport. Give them a little more valuable. me of their own now and then; do not e penurious, gruff or coarse with them when they ask a little favor of you; and last, though not least, buy them good and interesting books to read, and the difficulty in persuading the boys to remain on the farm will be greatly obviated.

If, however, after you have done your duty faithfully, your boy is not contented, do not urge him against his will to do what he thinks is not adapted to his wants. How many boys are spoiled by being driven to pursuits which are not in harnony with their own natural inclinations. Hence, if your boy is not suited with farming, and chooses to engage in some other from his choice. It does not follow that, because a man is a firmer, his boys must invariably follow the same pursuit, any more than it follows that the sons of clerations and the atmosphere is rendered still more soluble by decay, and placed in a position where it is taken up by the gymen, lawyers, or physicians should engage in the respective professions which their fathers have followed. A suitable

fest a desire to leave the farm, and engage in some other vocation, and therefore do not try to assist them, but rather try to discourage their undertakings. This, when properly considered, all will acknowledge to be wrong. No such feeling should be indulged. If everything, in the shape of making home agreeable, and making farming desirable, has been done, and your boy is not contented, then it is your duty to give him all the assistance that is prac ticable, and as much as you would have given him had he stayed on the farm, with which he may be better enabled to prosecute his undertakings, in the vocation which he thinks best adapted to his wants. And if he be vigilant, honest, and energetic, qualities which are essential to success in any vocation, Providence will graciously smile approbation on his efforts, and ultimately crown them with succ A. H. G.

### Early Education of Cattle.

Some stock raisers, believing in the air. The great mass of all vegetable is carbon, and this carbon comes from carbonic acid. Now, as the roots of the tree commence breaking in their dairy and penetrate deeper into the soil than the working stock at an early age. It is a roots of the wheat plant, and consequently good plan, as it makes better cows, more take up substances which the wheat roots would never be able to abstract from the ground, so, too, the branches of the tree rather hasty if not rough language. By penetrate further into the air, and reach supplies of carbonic acad that are far young, the disposition of each is ascerabove the reach of our common grain. tained and the chances of attaining a reputation the carbon of the tree is formed, like its mineral salts, from substances which entire accuracy. In this way the stock are beyond the reach of the bending stalks | raiser can determine what animals it will | pay to keep and what should be fed for

## Care of Grindstones.

A Compressionness, who writes himself farmer, complains that his grindstone, which for several years has proved of uni-form grit, has deteriorated in this necestional yield in other parts of the field sary quality. He has kept it heretofore un-over which the leaves have been scat- der a shed, but lately removed it to an open space in the back yard, and asks whether this exposure has changed the character of the stone. One side is soft, as the whole stone was formely, but the

other side is hard and rigid.
We think the removal of the stone is the cause of its change of character. Exposure to sunlight is always injurious to a The substance of the stone s porous, and it contains a considerable amount of water; this being evaporated, the stone becomes granulated, harsh, and hard. It is not altogether for personal comfort that the farmer places his grind-stone under a wide spreading apple tree or elm. He knows, almost intuitively that the summer's sun's rays are inimical to the qualities of the stone, and he shelters it from this too fervid light and heat. The stone that in the shop of the mechanic runs in water through all the hours of daylight, will preserve its homogeneity better than one that is used occasionally, and is

exposed to the snnlight.

The red or brown freestone, so much used in New York city, New Jersey and Connecticut, is a sandstone similar in structure to the ordinary grindstone, dif-fering, mainly, in being of coarser texture and colored with an oxide of iron. It is an aggregation of particles of sand, agglu-tinated by clay, and compressed. Yet this stone, which is such a resistant to the action of the elements on exposure, may be easily cut with a knife when first removed from the quarry. In fact it is so saturated with water, that, when quarried in the fall, it must be preserved from the action of market, and all such forebodings of evil frost during the winter, by being sunk under water or otherwise protected, else it will burst by the freezing of the water contained in it. Exposure to heat, or to the sun's rays, evaporates the water and leaves

> So with the grindstone, and, in a lesser legree, with the oilstone. Notwithstand-ing the close grain of the best oilstones, they deteriorate by long exposure to the sunlight.—Scientific American.

## Preparation of Land for Wheat,

THE summer has been so dry that the ground has become so hard as to make plowing difficult. The great drought was not confined to the United States and Canada; the farmers of England can scarcely keep their stock alive, and at the great trial of agricultural machinery at Leicester, the ground was so hard as to make it almost impenetrable by ordinary plows; one feature of the trial field was heaps of

broken plow shares. Theoretical farmers recommend deep plowing—going down to the depth of ten or twelve inches, but practical men know that the depth of plowing must be regulated by lated by the nature of the soil; for if the active vegetable mold or surface soil is there and the subsoil cold and clayey, deep plowing may bury the former too deep, and bring up too much of the latter. If the soil is a deep loam or rich vegetable mold, deep plowing will be beneficial, but even in the best soils, exposure to the ameliorating influence of the sun, and the atmosphere, rain, dew, frost and snow, will be necessary to render the soil which is brought up by deep plowing fit for sustaining the growth of plants. In cold, newly turned up soils lime has a very beneficial effect.

The best wheat soils in the world are those which are naturally drained, that is, in which water is absorbed and carried away by a porous subsoil. The best soils for wheat contain a good proportion of clay and lime. Light, sandy solls do not usually produce good wheat unless they are enriched by abundance of subsoil ma-Bossingault analyzed three samples of rich wheat soil and found them to con

tain as follows : Besides these or stituents, a good wheat

portion of potash, soda, phosphoric acid

and nitrogen.

Wheat is called a scourging crop because it rapidly impoverishes a soil in conse-quence of requiring for its composition large quantities of materials, chiefly inor wheat for several years in succession without injuring the land. A compensa tion must be returned to the soil for the ingredients which have been absorbed by the crop and this must be done either

The manures for wheat vary according which are necessary an analysis of the soil should be made. The wheat soils of

The composition of wheat varies cording to the nature of the soil and of the manures which are applied to it. Those manures which are rich in nitrogen, not only increase the crop, but also produce a

In many places wheat soils are manured by the combined action of clover, plaster and sheep-dung. The surface soil being deficient in soluble lime and sulphuric acid, two ingredients necessary for clover, plaster is applied, which contains these two components, and the clover grows luxuriantly. But while the surface soil has been impoverished by frequent crop-ping without manure, the subsoil remains full of satts, and the clover sends down its long tap-roots, collects such inorganic matter as it finds in the subsoil and brings it to the surface. The sheep cat the leaves and scatter the constituents of the clover ing, and chooses to engage in some other over the ground with the ammonia formed occupation, do not attempt to dissuade him in the urine. The clover is then plowed ots of the wheat.

There are several ways of preparing land for wheat, such as summer fallowing place for every body and everybody in his place is the only safe criterion.

Farmers also frequently become disheartened and vexed if their sons manilow with the harrow, cultivator, etc. All these modes have their advocates and are severally adapted to peculiar soils. cardinal points of preparation for wheat are drainage, deep tillage, destruction of weeds and suitable manuring. - Western

### Corry O'Lanus on Boys.

As we can't be born twenty years old here must, of course, be boys in the world, onsequently we must tolerate boys as eccasary evil. That we may exercise due patience with

we were boys once ourselves. That is, such of us as were not girls. I address myself comprehensively to the whole human race who are afflicted by

poys, it may be as well to remember that

Boys are an affliction. They are always up to something exasperating; they never will be still.

Of course there are a good many boys in the world who are a comfort to their parents and examples for other boys. I admit this because I have read of such boys in Sunday school library books, those nice little stories which, of course, must be

day schools A great deal is made of George Wash ington, because, when he was a little boy, he couldn't tell'a lie. That shows how scarce good boys have always been, when he is cited as a remark able instance of juvenile virtue.

true, or they wouldn't have them in Sun

But didn't he chop up the cherry tree. That was a pretty piece of mischief, wasn't it? distinct phases—the metaphysical boy, the moral boy, and the physical boy.

The physical boy is what I object to. He is the chap who yells like a Chippewa Indian through the streets, runs against old gentlemen, frightens nervous women, throws stones at the windows, runs behind wagons, makes the life of street dogs and ance to the society for the prevention of

He wrings his mother's heart and de pletes his father's pocket, the way he goes through clothes. A suit of clothes lasts him no time, and

pair of shoes less. He is a bully over all other boys smaller than he is, and lives in constant apprehension of bigger boys, who give him a kick or throw his cap up in a tree when they catch him, by way of illustrating the ad vantage of size.

speaking of his father behind his back, he irreverently calls him his daddy. He takes to gambling at an early age, and stakes marbles with all the recklessness of an old turfite He acquires all the tricks of trade in

swapping tops, pocket knives and kite When he is out of parental hearing he

will sometimes indulge in profanity that would shock his god-mother.

A friend of mine had a boy. He was considered a nice boy, who never did any-thing wrong, and was quite different from the other wicked boys in the neighbor

One time this nice boy got sick, and had a fever, very much like the good boys in the Sunday School books do when their goodness strikes in. While the fever was on, he was delirious

in his delirium, he forgot that he was at home in bed, with his kind mamma, two aunts, and the good-hearted lady next door, who used to give him bread and but-ter with sugar on it, by his bedside. He thought he was in the street, playing tag with the other boys and the game going wrong this nice little boy began to use naughty words, in fact he swore like a little trooper, which shocked his kind mamma, his two aunts, and the good old lady next door, who all wondered where the boy had picked up this language.

I may state that this nice little boy re This paragraph was not intended for a sermon, however, but simply as an introduction to the "gants gras," greasy gloves, truly, which are the latest French inven-

covered after this-possibly the swearing done him good, but I would not advise it as a remedy in case of sickness. That is the way with boys; they know a good deal more than they are suspected of, and the concealment don't prey on the damask of their cheeks. There is not much damask about their cheeks; it is

## Chicago Democrat Writes to Gov. Seymour.

THE following letter is published in the Utics (N. Y.) Horald : "Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, 1868,
"Horatio Segmour, Eq.:—Your correspondent is a Democrat—has been—and his fathers were so before him. He has just read your letter of acceptance, also read the whole movements of the so-called Democratic Convention, and they were all Democratic Convention, and they were all very nice and smooth—might have de-ceived the people eight or ten years ago, but they won't win now. The only question now is whether the Northern will, at the coming election, be induced to cast their votes for the purpose of reinstating in office and power that great right wing of the Democratic party—which is the South—who only a few years ago, through treason and treachery, defeated and killed Douglas, disgraced and bankrupted their

party, and then undertook to peddle our flag off to the crowned heads of Europe and destroy, as Douglas said, the 'best Government the sun ever shown upon.' One might be induced, Mr. Seymour to forgive an incendiary, for Christ for gave, but I do not think it possible that one could be induced to turn round and appoint him custodish of one's property. At least that appears to be the prevailing opinion out West.

With much respect, I am truly, "E H. Cummings, "And a Democrat."

THEY are putting up a building in Tremout street, Boston, which will seat 10,000 people. It is to be used for musical festivals, but its name, the Boston Rink, soil generally contains a considerable pro- indicates that it is for skating also.

## Mailed Warriors.

GENERAL BLAIR speaks of General Grant "mailed warrior," implying that he probably prove to be Mr. Caleb Cush ing's "man on horseback," who, in the prophetic visions of that sage, was to come riding rapidly over the horizon and tram-ple all our liberties, as General Blair wishes the President to trample the Re-construction acts, into dust. The truth is however, that among all famous and suc-cessful soldiers there is no one who has hown less of the traditional character of the "mailed warrior" than General Grant. When General McClellan was in command of the armies the people who now zealons of the armies the people who now zealous ly portray the perils of the rule of a "mailed warrior" talked freely of his marching upon Washington, and regulat-ing the Government at his will. Indeed, it is just the spirit of such people that makes the despotism of a mailed warrior possible. But when General Grant came to the chief command all the traditional danger to liberty that is supposed to lurk in great military success disappeared. When the "friends" of Mr. Seymour had

civil administration were secure. suggested that General Grant had better march upon Washington and disperse Congress Indeed, among the most extraordinary and valuable results of the war is the proof it has afforded that a self governing people may be forced to resort to war n the largest scale without developing the slightest tendency toward a military despotism, either in the aspiration of successful Generals or in the subdued spirit of the nation. Charles James Fox was severely censured, even by liberal men in England, for saying at the opening of the French Revolution that a man did not cease to be a citizen by becoming a soldier. The event in France, indeed, disproved his expectations. The military regime produced the mailed warrior upon horseback whose name was Napoleon Bona-parte. But on this side the sea his words were verified in the peaceful organization of constitutional government, and in the

no longer a tool in the chief command of the army, the public liberties and entire

subordination of the military power to the

spicuously has our late history shown that, in a popular system as far advanced as ours, the "mailed warrior," in General Blair's sense, is unknown, because the suc-cessful republican soldier spurns the part. General Grant in the field was as distinguished for constant subordination to au ority as for universal victory. Not less remarkable was his instictive generosity toward all his generals. He would not appropriate the least laurel of another.
When he proposed his plan of campaign
against Vicksburg, his friend General Sherman, a soldier of undoubted military ge-

modest patriotism of the victorious Com-

mander-in-Chief. And still more con

nius and accomplishment, wrote an elal orate criticism of it, censuring it as improper and impracticable. When the campaign was triumphant, and the fall o Vicksburg had opened the Mississippi General Sherman frankly and generously owned that he had been mistaken. And when, after his great march to the sea, General Sherman made what was consid ered his very grave error in negotiation in North Carolina-an error so grave tha it was generally felt to have imperiled all the advantage he had secured-General Grant went in person and removed the difficulty so quietly and considerately, that not only did he avoid all prominence, but

the sensitive soldier, whose action he over-ruled, remained more firmly his friend than ever. This was hardly the act of General Blair's "mailed warrior;" it was the conduct of a modest, simple, and most sagacious citizen As General in Chief intrusted with the temporary charge of the War Department, and with enormous discretionary powers under the military bill, General Grant's ac tion has still failed to reveal the mailed warrior. It has been uniformly that of an able, skillful administrator, and of the

most "law-abiding" citizen. Calumny it-self, or even Robert Toombs, who denounces Grant's election as a disaster, cannot point to a solitary instance of an unjustly arbitrary act in his administration of the peculiar responsibility laid upon him. General Grant, indeed, knows Mr. Robert Toombs and his kind well. He knows the quality of Southern rebel devotion to the Union and of Democratic regard for equal rights. But neither indignation nor con-tempt has for a moment disturbed the just moderation with which he has exercised his vast authority. The fear of danger describing General Grant as a mailed war-rior is as reasonable as the old Aurora at-

which General Blair intends to excite by tacks upon General Washington. For Grant is one of the Washington school of mailed warriors. The perils with which the reckless ambition and deprayed character of that tyrannical mailed warrior, George Washington, threatened the Government, are precisely those which are to be feared from that arrogant, unscrupulous and passionate mailed warrior, Ulysses 8.
Grant. Indeed, the only hope of saying our liberties must be—as General Blair intimates—to intrust them to his tranquil and judicious care, assisted by those calm

The Paris correspondent of the Boston

softness is entirely secondary, in my

opinion, to the still greater charm of use. I like best to see a hand slender and delicate

enough not to offend a critical taste, but also

not afraid of freedom and impulse. A

kind hand, a willing hand, a capable hand, as well as a soft and white hand. But it

is the softness and whiteness that are the

the means, diligently and perseveringly tried by fashionable belies to achieve this

most desirable result. Now it is not an

easy matter for a healthy girl to obtain a uniformly white hand if the blood flows

actively, and in swift currents. It will sometimes rush to the cheeks and some-

times to the hands, and generally it does

this just when it is not wanted, covering the

poor subject of its vagaries with still more

ivid blushes of shame and mortification.

tion for whitening the hands. The gants gras consist of rather large sized kid gloves,

which are covered upon the inside with a greasy, bleaching preparation. The pomade is very choice, and sold at \$5 a small

so little. No amount of whiteness would

induce me to encase my hands in kid

the warm weather in the daytime. I make

the concession to society by carrying two pairs in my pocket, and then enjoy my

must not be forgotten that gants gras are warranted to produce wonderful white-ness and delicacy of the hand at the short-

est notice and in spite of natural obstacles,

SPELLING was a favorite diversion with

the party of journalists whom the Union Pacific Railroad Company recently enter-tained in a journey to the Rocky Moun-

men, one of them a distinguished member

of Yals College, were all floored together

by the word innuendo, which they solemnly believed was spelled inuendo, and bravely

lost money on their faith. Another, who had stood all other tests, gave way before the word ipecacuanha; and another, who

that is to say, good health and activity.

freedom with a clear conscience.

doves at night; I cannot even do it during

hief object of attainment, and various are

nurses of freedom and patriotism, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Horatio Seymour and Henry A. Wise, — Harper's Weckly. daughter of the well-known Biblical trans-lator, has been appointed Professor of English literature in Rutger's College. London thieves have begun to wear the Soft and White Hands. uniform of postmen, and thus protected to pick the locks of street letter-boxes and

walk off with the contents in broad daylight. Delicate hands have always been the theme of praise of poets and lovers, and there is a charm about them one must ad-Russia sends fourteen thousand crimimit; still the mere charm of whiteness and

nals to Siberia every year. One-fifth of them die from the fatigue of the journey, tweaty-six hundred miles, which is performed on foot. MR. SETH BOYDEN, the strawberry cul-

turist of Newark, believes that in the course of twenty years he could raise strawberries as large as pincapples, and of equal delicacy. delphia, which refine about 190,000,000 pounds per year of raw sugar, costing at

present prices \$22,000,000 in gold. being refined, it sells for \$26,500,000. A MAN at Birmingham, Conn., fell from a scaffolding a distance of thirty feet, the other day, and struck upon his head, which penetrated the ground as far as his

ears, but was not much hurt by the accithe largest farmer in the State of Minne-sots, having 1,700 acres devoted to wheat, will have cleared \$100,000 from the last

two harvests, which includes the one now being secured. and rather than go to work, the youth con-

pot, which accounts for the price of the gloves (\$5 per pair); but, in my opinion, cold cream and an old pair of light kid gloves, costing originally \$2, would be equally efficacious. For my own part, I cannot imagine how people can persuade themselves to endure as much to achieve so little. No amount of whiteness world cluded to die. OVER Mount Cenis by rail must be quite a new sensation. You travel at twenty miles an hour, at places where you can look down 2,000 feet, only a foot of masonry intervening between the abyss and

yourself. A STUDENT at Bonn, in consequence a wager, swam in the Rhine, without any assistance, from Rolaudseck to Bonn, a distance of eight miles, in the course of an iour and three-quarters, a few weeks ago. He swam down stream.

MR. DAVID MARRPEACE, at Norton, Mass., will be 101 years old the month of September. He still does work on his farm, and last July mowed on a wager against a gentleman of eighty seven years age, beating him by about a rod. A CO-OPERATIVE Sewing Machine Society, by which each member secures a sewing machine by the weekly payment of a small sum, was established in Baltimore, last November, and has already distribu-

and scholars, some of the brightest showed ted fifteen machines, costing from \$55 to themselves very uncertain in the spelling of the vernacular. One promising young writer, setting out to spell ten words on a wager, failed on the first four, and another gentleman of long experience, a graduate In New York there is a tract society onsisting of one man only. His name is homas Holman. He is a printer, and about five years ago he began to print and publish tracts. He has a variety of some of Princeton Coilege, and a bright light in the literary circles of Boston, went out of a similar contest with his plumes draggled and his spirits broken. Five other gentleighty different kinds, and puts in circula-

tion from 5,000 to 10,000 pages weekly. A CALIFORNIAN and a Frenchman were recently gambling at Hamburg. They both lost heavily. The Californian retired to his hotel and dined sumptuously. The Prenchman retired to a grove and shot his few brains out. The different national characteristics were fairly exemplified.

called the "Pendulum Oracle," which is said to tell your innocent thoughts, and THE forests are on fire all over Russia. stonish, as well as amuse, all who

VARIOUS ITEMS.

DUMAS goes to bed at four in the morn

THE Protestant population of France

THERE are 500 newspapers in New

Campuon is concluded to be the best

THEY have not "hands" enough to

THERE are 246 agricultural societies in

THE Daily Witness, of Montreal, is the only religious daily in America.

It is said that \$200,000 were spent in

THE growing rice crop of Georgia and

THE population of Bayarla has increased

nly about one per cent, in the last five

A BRICK oven has been found in a hill in Wilmington, Del., seven feet below the

IT takes 150,000 gallons of water to

keep the Boston Common fountains run-

WHO is the laziest man? The furniture

lealer; he keeps chairs and lounges about

THE Cleveland Herald figures up a

Shore grape crop for this year of

Carolina is estimated at 45,000

CHARLES READE, the novelist, is said

emedy for strychnine polson.

gather the crops in Hungary.

A FARMER named Flaven died o

he province of Ontario, Canada.

be the vainest man in England.

aratoga during the racing week.

lead pencils are used every year.

200,000.

an navy.

York State.

tierces.

vears.

ning an hour.

all the time.

has none.

soda fountain.

els to the acre.

ary 20, 1776.

130,000 callons

services.

out of the country.

be made at Vienna.

abayog 000,000.

the United States

est and best ever gathered.

ecuted for preaching too loud.

man immigrants to this country.

THEY have just begun to rebuild the

burnt district in Charleston, S. C., and ex-

ONE of the New York ocean steamships

has a contract to bring 10,000 more Ger-

A MASSACHUSETTS youth sold, this year

\$100 worth of pond lilies, at a cent apiece, in the cars at Groton junction.

A GENTLEMAN at Saratoga aged 65 is engaged to be married in the fall to a

oung lady of 18. He has money and she

THURLOW WEED writes from London

that an enterprising Yankee has made a

decided hit in London by establishing a

It is said that the advantage of steam

plows in England amounts on average soils to an increase of at least eight bush-

THE Masonic Lodge at Marietta, O., is older than the Declaration of Independ-

nce, it having been chartered on Febru-

THE ruins of Barnum's Museum have

and handsome building will soon be

Thus year's estimates for Utah are:

wheat, 830,000 bushels; corn, 115,000 bushels; potatoes, 700,000 bushels; sorghum,

agreed to sell American silver to the

only who will bind themselves to ship

A ST. Louis oculist has recently re

HUNGARY is about to celebrate its thou-

rangements for the celebration will soon

In preparation for a great shooting fes-tival to be held in Vienna, 170,000 bottles

of wine, and 6,000 barrels of beer have

A PRIMITIVE three-penny piece of 1652.

ne of the earliest and rarest coins of New

England, was dug up on a street-corner at

MISS BRAUNIA CONANT, of Brooklyn,

soldier had inserted a coffee mill

been brought to the field.

Salem, the other day.

en taken down, and on the site a new

pect to have it restored in two years.

Michigan.

An American Spiritualist advertising seance at Goslar, Europe, and offering to establish a communication between perons in the place and their dead relatives THERE are sixty-nine vessels in the Italhas been sent to jail for three days, and ordered to leave the city after the expira Indiana has 8,000 square miles of coal ion of his sentence.

THE New York Tribune's corresponden says while the yacht ficet was at New London Conn., Lawrence Jerome, of Wall THERE are 164 Congregational churches street, clad in a red shirt, blue pants, and felt hat, was pointed out to the old salts of that town as Garabaldi. They believed the noax, and stared at him at every turn.

The latest pedestrian feat in England was a novel one. On a wager of £20 a man accomplished five miles in one hour. One of these was run, one was walked, a third he wheeled a barrow, the fourth trundled a hoop, and the fifth was hopped on one leg. He had two minutes to spare. CAPT. PARKER SNOW, in a letter to the London Star, says it is a mistake to suppose that mosquitoes belong to hot cli-mates alone; they abound also in the Arctic regions, even among the icebergs and glaziers, where their sting is "truly IT is estimated that about 500,000,000 fearful." He thinks them to be props gated equally by gloom or by heat and THE dry goods salesmen of Philadel-phia have formed a protective association.

A WATCH known as the Douwagner watch, from the name of the inventor, is manufactured in Switzerland. It is partially wound up every time the cover is raised and closed. Each operation effects a winding for four hours, or six for the twenty-four. Should the number of open-ings and closings exceed six in the twentyour hours, any excess does not affect the watch.

An estimable clergyman in Providence R. I., married a couple who came to his house the other day, and after the cere-mony had been performed, the bridegroom declared himself short of money, but promised to remit the fee immediately. He then borrowed an umbrella and de parted with his bride. Neither fee no umbrella have since been seen by that clergyman.

A FRENCHMAN is organizing a concert roupe of ladies exclusively, for visiting A SARATOGA letter to the Boston Po says that the stooping habit that prevailed among the fashionable women—chiefly girls—twenty years ago, which was entitled the "Grecian bend," has come again, and is really painful to behold. Nick calls it with the company of the c The tobacco crop of Western Massa-chusetts this year will be one of the largit, with singular felicity, the "cholic stoop!" "Why don't they try pepper mint lozenges?" inquires Nick, compas-sionately, "it might help the poor things." ENGLAND exported more than four thouand horses, worth nearly a million dollars Isaac Newton, a Second Advent preacher in Hudson, N. Y., has been pros-

THE celebrated Prof. Bock, of Leipzig one of the greatest German physicians wages an inexorable and highly successfu war against all sorts of patent medicines and nostrums. Whenever a new panaces of this description makes its appearance in the market, Dr. Bock examines it, and then publishes the ingredients of which it is composed, and what it costs the manufacturers to get it up. In this manner the sale of German patent medicines has lately much decreased.

An instance of terrible cruelty at sea has lately come up in New York. A seaman on a Liverpool packet was kicked, beaten with a belaying pin, and shockingly mangled, and when in his misery he ught to cut his throat, was plastered up told by the mate to jump overboard, and by the same amiable individual further mangled by blows from a large billet of wood. His head and face were smashed out of human semblance, his nose broken and his eyes destroyed. God in his mercy relieved him finally by death.

THE Independance Belge, deprecating he impertinent curiosty which has been manifested in regard to the private life o the ex-Empress of Mexico, and stigma-tizing as pure falsehoods most of the stories current on the subject announces in general terms that the condition of the unfortunate Princess has undergone little variation since she set foot on her native soil. Her physical strength is perfectly restored; her intelligence even is often lucid and complete; but every now and then inexplicable eccentricities show that THE merchants of London, C. W., have the state of her mind is yet far from satis-

factory. Niagara you buy eleven silk dresses for your wife and six shirts for yourself. You stored the sight of a blind mother and daughter. Best of all, he did it without then get all the ready money you have, borrow all your friends have, and make charge, they being too poor to pay for his arrangements for unlimited credit at two or three solvent banks. You then take sandth anniversary as a kingdom, and arsix trunks, some more money, a nurse, a colored servant, some more money, and Among the old carbines sent to Sharp's factory, in Hartford, for transformation, is one in the stock of which an ingenious

> day. On three posts to an iron fence in ing each a pair of feelers three times this tained a ceaseless march around the caps of their respective posts, while quite a party of them were located on the peaks, eyeing the proceedings with solid enjoyment. Occasionally, and this was more singular than all, a member of the moving mass would withdraw to the shade, and there

#### turn over and die." Wonders of Lake Ontario.

water falling nearly twenty degrees within three hours. And now comes the strangest part of the story. The fish, great and small, as the cold increased, seemed possessed with a desire to get ashore, and came leaping and tumbling against the bank in hundreds and thousands. Large quantities were taken with spears and nets, and the shores of the lake were lined with dead fish. Whether the fish were benumbed by the increasing coldness, and instinctively sought the shore where the water was of less depth, let the naturalist Mil. Ton White poisoned himself with strychnine, in Fabius, N. Y., the other day. His father had ordered him away from home on account of lazy shiftlessness, years at this season, and naturally excites several degrees than it has been for several years at this season, and naturally excites considerable comment and discussion .-Loyns. (N. Y.) Republican.

## A Lover Snubbed

The following anecdote shows that lovers cannot be too cautions in the means which they choose for their correspondence. A young man had gained access to the house of one of the richest and most aristocratic families in Paris. He fell in love with the only daughter of the house, tried to ingratiate himself with her in every possible manner, and especially always brought her the latest publications. One day the father of the young lady came home at an earlier hour than usual; the ladies were still on the promenade. On the table lay "M. de Camors," Octave Feuillet's latest novel. In order to while away his time the old gentleman takes this book, about which he has heard a great deal, and commences glancing over it. He is surprised to find a number of words underlined with a lead pencil, not "beautiful passages." but insignificant words, such as "I "and "you," or "and." He turns over one leaf, two leaves, three leaves, and finds everywhere the same thing. Suddenly an idea occurs to him, for fathers having beautiful daughters are exceedingly keen sighted in certain matters. to connect the underlined words, and his petrified eyes read as follows: "Dearest Mademoiselle-will-it-insult-you-if I-tellyou-that-I-adore-and," in short a love let-ter of the most gushing description, and closing with the suggestive words: swer-in-the-next-chapter." "Wait, rascal," cries the father, "I will give " Wait, you your answer." So saying, he takes a lead the word ipecacuanha; and another, who till then had successfully contended against the dictionary, went to the ground at Planchette Outdone, a New York paper and hands it to his footman, when he in-

young gentleman. The latter opens me, his heart throbbing like a sledge hammer, and-oh, joy! finds that words are underlined in the next chapter. He reads as follows: "If-you-impudent-puppy-dare-again-to-cross-the-threshold-of-my-house-Iwill kick-you-out-of-the-window."

#### Chinese Jugglers.

writes from Canton, China:

and would create fully as much of a theatrical furore in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword-swallowing and stone-cating appear to be the commonest tests, and operators of this descrip-tion can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demand from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the center of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chir-rupping whistle, when immediately number of rice-birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced, or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it, blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer's head. He continued to shoot seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released He then removed the tree from his fore-head, and setting it down, took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it. He then covered it over with a cover and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and display-ed a quantity of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly perform-ed, and defied detection from my eyes, The next trick was equally clever and diffi cult of detection. Borrowing a handker-chief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a tea-pot, and began to pour a cup o tea from it, when the spout became c Looking into the pot apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief, and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese.

#### The Resurrection Plant

This is one of the latest curiosities in the lant line. We obtained one of Mr. Vick. of Rochester, last spring, and it then resembled a bunch four or five inches in di-ameter of curied up shoots of young cedar, with a small cluster of thread-like roots depending from the bottom. Placing it in a saucer of water the bunch unrolled in a few hours, spreading out quite flat, and presented somewhat the appearance of a heavy patch of moss. In this state it remained two or three weeks. If the supply of moisture failed for a time the plant gave warning by assuming its regular ball-like form. At the end of that time we transplanted it to the ground, and it looked fine and green under the influence of genial showers. But the weather grew dry and the Resurrection Plant rolled itself into a ball and rolled away before the wind, the roots not having much graspon the soil. It lay in the sun on the ground who placed it in a saucer of water, and lo t spread out its arms again and showed the green color of vegetable life. An exchange thus speaks of this singular

plant: These plants are brought from the southern part of Mexico. During the rainy season they flourish luxuriantly, but when the dry weather and hot sun scorel the earth, they, too, dry and curl up, and blow about at the mercy of the wind. To then, after getting some more money, then, after getting some more money, then are extending your credit at one or two more extending your credit at one or two more strong banks, you set out. It is better, if rain comes again, the roots suck up the water, the leaves unfold and assume a water, the leaves unfold and assume a control of the strong more water. then, after getting some more money, and then, after getting some more money, and all appearance they are as dead as the extending your credit at one or two more brown and sere leaf, but as soon as the gage your homestead and get some more money."

Here is a Connecticut bug story: "A singular sight attracted the attention of some of the pearls of Danhury, lest Son. have blown it, there it rests, and being a some of the pearls of Danhury lest Son. ome of the people of Danbury, last Suntrue temperance plant, it only asks for front of a Main street residence, was congregated a host of strange-looking bugs, not a quarter of an inch in length, carry not a quarter of an inch in length, carry the reader will be surprised to see it grads ually unfold and take on a deep green In two seperate corps they main- The leaves are arranged spirally, and al together, the resurrection plant is the latest curiosity."—Rural New Yorker.

-A veteran of the old Napoleonic wars in Breslau, received, until lately, only the liberal pension of \$1 a month. As this was insufficient to keep the body and soul of the old soldier together, and he was tired of begging alms, he drew a petition to the King of Prussis, and resolved to go to Berlin, One of the strangest phenomena ever in person. He went on foot from Breslau witnessed has recently occurred along the shore of Lake Ontario, in the towns of absent from the capital. At length, after Sodus and Williamson. For three weeks perious to last Friday the water of the lake has been unusually warm—so warm, indeed, that very many persons resorted thither for the purpose of bathing, remaining in the water an hour or more at a time that to him, and afterward conversed a without avaraging any symptomy of chilling without a symptomy of chilling without a symptomy of chilling without the capital. At length, after a week's duration, the man heard that his majesty had returned; so he took position under the window of the king's cabinet. without experiencing sensations of chilli-ness. On Friday, however, a sudden change occurred—the temperature of the est of your life, my old friend."

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The Democratic roughs in New Orans call themselves Blair-Guards—a good name, but not spelled quite right.

WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, see it stride Over mountains, valleys wide, It is spreading left and right Like a giant in his might. Opposition down will tread, Breaking cobwebs that they spread, Pills and Physic overturn, Common sense the great concern. Envy bluece in its lair. Bloodshot eyes that vacant stare In amazement at the sound, WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT all around, Pills and Plasters you lay by, Wolcorr's Pain Paint once you try, Pain removed without delay Suits the people, so they say.

A Brute will not Swallow Drugs.

A human being ought to exercise at least as much wisdom as a beast, guided only by instinct Take an apple in one hand, a spoonfall of medicing in the other, approach a child, and see which it will choose. In most cases brute force is required to force medicine down the throat of any child. Men and women loathe and abhor the cursed done; our natural instinct rises up in abhorence to this worn-out, heathenish practice, handed down to use as a role of the dark ages, conceived by the most superstitious men, composed of sootheayers and astrologers. We find some so ignorant at the present day, who believe that medicines act. Under this delivation they swallow pills, physic, cod liver oil, bitters, soothing syrups, etc. The impletions think this drug acts on this symptom or disease, and guip down another, expecting it to operate in a different manner, to reach that organ or that complaint. Folks possessed of common scase know that all drugs or medicines of any allid are simply dead, mert matter—have no life, but are chaos. If a dose will purge the bowels, it will physic the box or both from which it was taken. Pour a dose of it into a dead person, now you have two dead things togother, see now if your boasted relie of berbarism acts upon the corpect. Now try a dome of the detestable stuff, turn it down your have two dead through the stuff, turn it down your active general outlet, or by the water through the action of the kidneys or at the pores. Some doses most abominable are thrown, with valeece and disgust back again out of the drug, not the drug or A Brute will not Swallow Drugs.

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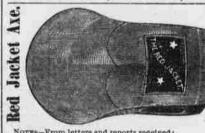
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